

Hawaiian Gazette

EST. MODUS IN REBUS.

10-PAGE EDITION.

TUESDAY, DEC. 9, 1890.

The November mortuary report of the agent of the Board of Health will be found in another column. The registered deaths for the month were thirty-five against an average of forty-nine for the same month in the four previous years, showing that the past month was comparatively a healthy period. Of these thirty-five deaths, more than two-thirds, or twenty-three were Hawaiians, and twelve were foreigners, including eight Chinese and Japanese. Thus thirty-one of the entire number were Hawaiians, Chinese and Japanese, and only four Europeans, while among Americans not a single death was reported. Twelve are reported as having died without medical attendance. A more disheartening picture could hardly be furnished.

Looking at these statistics in the most favorable light that we can they show the rapid decline of the native race, and suggest that something might be done to seek out the sick and dying among them, and do whatever can be done to alleviate their sufferings and aid their recovery. Christian charity demands that some special efforts be made in behalf of our Hawaiian population, even if some organization be required to maintain and carry them into effect. It may be answered that Hawaiians prefer to be treated by their own native doctors, in whom many place implicit confidence. This may be so in some, perhaps in many instances, but that would not forbid the bestowal of many of the little acts of charity and intelligent nursing, which often assist the patient to recover from sickness. This certainly is a matter which should enlist the sympathies of all, without regard to creed or nationality.

HAWAIIAN COFFEE.

The San Francisco Grocer of a recent date calls attention to the increasing demand for "Kona coffee," and urges planters here to pay more attention to planting and growing coffee. It may not be aware that formerly the growing of coffee was much more extensively engaged in than now, and that the cultivation of it was abandoned owing to a blight which some thirty years ago devastated the plantations, and nearly put an end to all coffee culture. During the past few years the blight appears to have in a measure disappeared, and a little more coffee has been gathered of late from the few trees scattered through the valleys of Hawaii. Several parties have been endeavoring to secure land suitable for coffee growing, and we trust will be successful, as on their success depends in a great measure the future expansion of this business. There is no doubt but that all the coffee that can be grown here will find a market abroad. There are parties in New York, Boston and other cities of the Eastern United States who annually procure their supplies of "Kona coffee" here, and have it shipped to them, considering it far superior to the best Java or Mocha. Its flavor or aroma is very superior, and no one who has ever drank coffee made by some of our expert housewives will ever forget its unrivaled deliciousness, which no other coffee possesses in the same degree. But to the remarks of the San Francisco Grocer:

KONA COFFEE.—This article of consumption is a comparatively unknown product in this market; a small amount has been imported from the Hawaiian Islands, where it is grown, but so slight have been receipts up to the present time that it has cut little figure among the trade. A few facts concerning the coffee may not be amiss, however, as there seems little doubt that planters in the Islands will in the course of a very few years devote much more attention to coffee culture than heretofore. An appropriation of \$10,000 was made by the Legislature of Hawaii to be devoted to the encouragement of coffee raising, and the import duty on foreign coffees was raised to six cents per pound, an increase of three cents.

Although coffee is grown in several of the islands comprising the Hawaiian group, the Kona district on the island of Hawaii has been found the best producing section, on account of most favorable climatic conditions, and it is from this section that the coffee imported into

this city from the Islands has come. The bean somewhat resembles the Costa Rica coffee, but the aroma, odor and flavor are entirely different from either that description or any other ever on this market. The writer is informed that in the Islands this coffee is used almost entirely, and strangers, tourists and other visitors who taste it consider that it makes a most delicious beverage.

A number of leading retail grocery houses of this city are handling the coffee with the best of results, and are always ready to take all that can be secured. The misfortune is that but five or six hundred bags have been imported this year, and the major portion of that has gone into consumption.

There can be little doubt that the quality of this coffee will create a stir among consumers as soon as it becomes better known, and that a new industry of profit to the Hawaiian Island planters will develop which will, if properly cultivated, put even the raising of sugar in the shade.

THE CHINESE LABOR ACT.

This morning we publish the act familiarly known as above. Its title provides for authorizing the introduction of Chinese agricultural laborers and for amending the Chinese Restriction Act of 1887. Paragraph 2 of section 5 of said law authorized the Minister of Foreign Affairs to permit the introduction of three hundred Chinese agricultural or mechanical laborers each quarter years. Although the law went into effect March 1, 1888, and was therefore in force over two years and eight months, yet no labor at all was introduced under its provisions. Over three thousand might have been brought in; but the recent Ministry was most thoroughly convinced of the inexpediency of permitting the introduction of any more Chinese and absolutely refused to permit the act to be taken advantage of. They adopted this course as only consistent in carrying out their policy of Chinese restriction and exclusion. But could the introduction of Chinese have been accompanied with proper restrictions, not provided by the act they might have pursued a different course. Except as amended by this act and another relative to the duration of return passports or permits, the laws of 1887-8 are still in force.

The great stringency in the field labor market of to-day renders this law of great importance just now. There has been an idea that the law was loosely drawn, that it was involved and uncertain in its requirements and would prove of little value. But an examination seems to show that this is not so. It is provided that, upon the approval of the Board of Immigration, the Minister of Foreign Affairs may issue "special permits" for persons of Chinese birth. Such permits may be issued to such persons or corporations as require labor in their agricultural pursuits. The conditions embodied in the permit authorize a residence of not over five years, and prohibit the holder from engaging in any other occupation in the country excepting agriculture. It provides that if he be found out of employment or in any other he may at once be deported; and that a reservation from his wages shall be made till seventy-five dollars have been deposited with the Board of Immigration to be used to pay his passage home, which deposit shall be forfeited if he deserts his employer or engages in any other occupation, and lastly that such laborer shall not be entitled to the rights of Hawaiian citizenship as to the term of residence or citizenship.

Upon the expiration of such term the Minister may extend it five years.

The applicant for the permits must file a bond for seventy five dollars for each permit issued. The condition of the bond is severe, but probably not too much so. They are in brief that the laborer shall be furnished with work and at the expiration of his term be surrendered for deportation.

Laborers deserting or refusing to work are also made subject to the penalties of our contract labor system, and all expenses made by them on account of any misconduct may be deducted from their wages. Employers who do not notify the proper officers of any desertion and persons who furnish labor to deserting laborers, or aid or abet them in deserting, are liable to heavy fines. The Board of Immigration are authorized to make rules and regulations to insure identification of persons brought in under the act. It is finally provided

that the act may be suspended in case a labor convention is made with China.

The provisions of the act are not so difficult of observance here. It is a question, however, whether the Chinese will consent to the terms of the permits. If they do not the act will wholly fail of its intended effect, and will not relieve the labor market.

RAYMOND'S THIRD EXCURSION TRIP TO HAWAII.

We have received a copy of the programme of "Raymond's Vacation Excursions," as projected as far forward as March, 1891, from which the following extract may prove interesting to dwellers in Hawaii Nei: "Our third excursion to the Hawaiian Islands under personal escort has been arranged to take place in February and March. This trip affords one of the most novel and exhilarating experiences of modern travel, and now that the voyager can surround himself with every comfort and luxury, the excursion is one that should command general attention. The steamers of the Oceanic Steamship Company are vessels of 3,000 tons and upwards, and all are admirably fitted for passenger service with every modern convenience. The state rooms, dining hall and social hall are elegantly furnished and lighted by incandescent electric lights. The distance between San Francisco and Honolulu is 2,100 miles, and the voyage each way seven days. Sailing from San Francisco on Saturday February 7th, the party will reach Honolulu on Saturday, February 14th. The Royal Hawaiian Hotel, a comfortable and well-appointed establishment, built by the Government, with commodious grounds and dependent cottages, will be our headquarters during our sojourn on the islands. Ample time will be afforded, not only for a visit to the famous Volcano of Kilauea, on the island of Hawaii, but also for numerous other little side trips and excursions, and for a full enjoyment of the city of Honolulu and its picturesque surroundings. Tropical life here has many strange features and new delights. The scenery is beautiful beyond description."

Here follows a brief notice of the sights and buildings in and about Honolulu, the rides and drives to the Pali, Waikiki, Diamond Head, etc., are mentioned, and we are informed that "the best view of the city is had from the top of the ancient crater of Punchbowl, behind the town," but our tourists are not informed of the fact that the said view from the top of Punchbowl may now be enjoyed by any invalid who is capable of undertaking a comfortable drive on a well-made road which winds spirally around the old crater from base to summit. The road was devised, begun and completed during the incumbency of the late Minister of Interior, the Hon. L. A. Thurston.

We may also invite the attention of tourists to the delightful railroad excursions along the margin of the beautiful Pearl Lochs, and now reaching banana, rice and sugar plantations fifteen miles from the town, and skirting the site of the Pearl City, which will probably have some villas and gardens to show to this year's travellers.

No doubt many of those who have been here before will come again, and to those who have already visited Kilauea, we would recommend a trip to Haleakala, as marvellous an object in its stillness as the other in its activity. Though the brink of this, the largest crater in the world, is 10,000 feet above the sea, it is easily accessible, and then you look down upon the dead floor of the extinct crater, 1000 feet beneath you, studded with cones, some as high as Punchbowl, and overlaid with lava streams, some of which, though cold for untold ages, look as if they were flowing yesterday. Then the valley of Iao, the loveliest crater in the world, and Spreckels plantation and mills, unequalled in extent and completeness; yes, Maui is worth a visit.

The Raymond programme lays down the following itinerary: Sunday, Feb. 8th to Friday 13th inclusive, ocean voyage. Feb. 13th to Thursday, March 12th, and about

the Islands. Friday, March 20th, arrive at San Francisco again.

The cost from San Francisco and back again includes first-class passage on all steamers, with state-room berth and meals, board for the twenty-seven days at Honolulu and other parts of the islands, and the entire expenses of the Volcano trip (steamer fare, meals, state room berth, wagons or saddle horses, hotel board and guide's fees) will be \$240.

As the number of passengers must be limited, all Eastern people should apply at Raymond's office, Boston, and Western to C. C. Harding, E. Pasadena, or to Carroil Hutchins, 26 Montgomery st., room 6, San Francisco, on or before the first trip, January 17th, three weeks in advance of date.

In conclusion, we may add that every tourist or other person, wishing to obtain the most correct and recent information regarding these islands, should procure a copy of the new TOURISTS GUIDE THROUGH THE HAWAIIAN ISLANDS, beautifully illustrated with maps and photos, which can be obtained from the American News Co. in New York, the S. F. News Co., San Francisco, or in Honolulu. Price 75 cents by mail.

ALCOHOL IN THE ARCTIC.

Liquor Sold to Natives of the Siberian Coast.

ONALASKA, October 20th.—An article appeared recently in a San Francisco paper in regard to the sale of alcohol by the whalers to the natives of Northern Alaska. A report from a committee of the Honolulu Legislature was appended, in which the statement was made that five thousand odd gallons of alcohol had been shipped on the American whaling ships bound to Alaska.

This item was brought to the notice of Capt. Healy (U. S. S. Bear) by the Chronicle representative. The captain said: "There is no doubt that this amount of liquor was taken by the whalers from Honolulu but that any of it was either given or sold, to the Esquimaux of Northwest Alaska is utterly false. The liquor was disposed of by the whalers and traders to the Siberian coast natives. The whalers make no secret of the sale, and as I have caused every whaling and trading vessel to be thoroughly searched during the past season in the Arctic, I am convinced that no liquor was landed on United States territory. The only vessel upon which liquor was found was the bark Helen Mar, and the stuff was dumped overboard."

Further, the traders had no object to bring alcohol, or indeed any article, to the United States' possessions in Arctic Alaska. The past season was disastrous for the natives. They caught no whales, furs were extremely scarce, and consequently they have nothing to exchange with the ships. Unless the owners of the whaling fleet agree with their masters that no alcohol or rum shall be traded with the natives on the Siberian shores, I am powerless to stop the traffic. The authority of the revenue marine does not extend outside of due limits, but I assert that more liquors are landed in southwestern Alaska in one month than the whalers and traders dispose of in the season in the Arctic. It would be an easy matter for the Honolulu authorities to pass a law limiting the amount of alcoholic liquors that each whaler or trader could take on board, and in this way an end might be put to the traffic."

H. D. W.

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Alfalfa Hay,	Oats,
Barley,	Roller Barley,
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Cracked Corn,	Wheat,
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AT REDUCED PRICES!

Goods delivered to any part of the city promptly.

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Office Telephones—Mutual No. 139; Bell No. 348. 1345 93-3my

NOTICE.

MR. JOHN M. DOWSETT IS AUTHORIZED from this date to sign our firm name per procuration.

BISHOP & CO. Honolulu, Nov. 19, 1890. 122-1w 1350-4t

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GIVE NOTICE:

THAT ORDERS FOR "SUNNYSIDE" PROPERTY AT PRESENT MARKET prices must be sent not later than by the "Alameda" leaving Honolulu on the 31st of May, 1890.

One-fourth of the purchase money is sufficient to secure a contract.

Price of Inside Lots.....\$ 150 00 each

Price of Corner Lots.....175 00 each

The above notice does not apply in those cases where the propositions are already in course of negotiation.

INVESTORS WILL PLEASE STATE:

1st—If they are American citizens. 2d—If not themselves American citizens, but married to the daughter of an American citizen give wife's full name.

LEONHARD & ROSS, Honolulu Block,

Ellensburgh, Wash.

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